

Alberta Gov't violates Labour Act

Moses David, leader and prophet for the children of God, has said that the automobile runs on Satanic fire. His symbolism could hardly be better matched than in the name chosen for itself by the American oil consortium going into the Alberta tar sands -- Syncrude -- and in the continually emerging effects on Alberta of the machinations of this billion dollar beast.

The latest controversy centres on a promise that the Government of Alberta made to Syncrude for a construction sight agreement "which will achieve labour stability through to completion of the project".

A sight agreement for the tar sands would mean a no-strike, no-lockout labour contract between Bechtel, the construction contractor, and the various construction unions involved, to last the duration of the five year construction period. In its pell-mell hurry to accommodate the wishes of Syncrude, the provincial government signed an agreement with Syncrude which appears to have violated Alberta labour statutes.

According to amendments made to the Labour Act last year, unions can't sign sight agreements with individual employers to apply only to particular projects. The employers are now banded together and bargain collectively with the unions for standard, province wide contracts.

Commenting on the proposed sight agreement in a telephone interview, Gene Mitchell, executive secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labour, said that there is nothing wrong with a sight agreement as far as labour is concerned, providing that, like any other agreement, it is worked out through collective bargaining and negotiation.

But since the Labour Statutes don't allow negotiation of agreements with individual employers, Mitchell wondered just what would be involved in the "labour stability" package that Loughheed promised Syncrude. "We won't stand for any legislated sight agreement," Mitchell said.

The construction industry in Alberta has been particularly vocal in its opposition to a special Fort McMurray sight agreement.

Bob Bodner, outgoing president of the Edmonton Construction Association, alleges that "the unions with their monstrous tactics are planning a monumental ripoff in the 1975 general round of negotiations in Edmonton". The unions would only relinquish their strike weapon in a sight agreement for a very substantial settlement. They would then strike for parity in the rest of the province and could last indefinitely by supporting the strike through funds from the uninterrupted tar sands job, he claimed.

However, at this stage neither Alberta organized labour nor the Alberta construction

industry know how the provincial government plans to deliver on its promised special labour stability for the multinational Syncrude. Both the Board of Industrial Relations and the Alberta Construction Labour Relations Association refused to answer this question, claiming that negotiations are very delicate at this point. Jack McFetridge of A. C. L. R. A. would only say that he doesn't think a sight agreement will happen, through he wouldn't say what he thinks would take its place.

Through this and other issues over the years ahead, Albertans can expect a first hand lesson on the effects that the penetration of the multinational corporation, in the monopoly formation of consortiums, has on a province.

This massive concentration of international capital came in to develop a scarce commodity for a hungry world market. They didn't come here to stay forever, thanks. They are after a non-renewable resource and through its accelerated extraction, are in a position

to outbid the Alberta economy at major points.

Look for inflationary speed-ups locally including rampant inflation in building materials and through the construction industry as a whole, precipitating dislocations in other industries and further threats to labour. While far away, the smog becomes just a little heavier and the world oceans a little closer to death.

by Abigail Poot

Arabs pressured by oil combine

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- According to documents obtained by columnist Jack Anderson, a giant U. S. oil combine encouraged the Saudi Arabian government to increase prices on crude oil.

This move ensured greater profits for both the oil companies and the Saudi Arabian government--at the expense of consumers around the world.

Based on the papers supplied him, Anderson has charged that the Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO), fearing nationalization of their Saudi operations, continually pushed for price increases throughout the year, "to squeeze out more profits before the takeover." In 1973 the cost of crude oil shot up an incredible 470%.

ARAMCO is a consortium of four U. S. corporations--Exxon, Mobil, Standard of California, and Texaco plus the Saudi Arabian government--and produces about 90% of the oil taken from Saudi Arabia. Presently it is the world's third largest producer of petroleum, the largest Middle East oil producer and the largest exporter, surpassing in recent year both Venezuela and Iran.

According to information Anderson claims to have received from "sources inside ARAMCO who have access to its most secret files," the giant combine began early last year "agitating for higher prices."

Through a nifty little tax loophole designed to encourage U. S. oil companies to operate in foreign countries, ARAMCO benefits in two ways from the price increase. First is obvious: the higher the price, the greater their profits.

Secondly, however, the U. S. government allows oil companies to deduct as a tax write-off--dollar for dollar--any money paid to foreign countries in royalties or taxes.

According to Anderson, the cost of production for a 42 gallon barrel of crude oil is about 12 cents. In contrast,

the posted price hit an all-time high of \$11.65 a barrel on Jan. 1, 1974. This price, besides representing a mark-up of almost 100 times the actual cost, is also fictitious. The actual price of a barrel of crude upon arriving in the U. S. is now closer to \$9. But it is the posted \$11.65 price that is used when computing royalties, and eventually tax

write-offs.

In 1972, Exxon paid taxes at a rate of 6.5%, the highest of any of the companies in ARAMCO. At only 1.3%, Mobil paid the lowest, with Texaco paying at a rate of 1.7% and Standard of California 2.05%. Theoretically, major U. S. corporations should be paying a tax rate of approximately 50%.

Anderson reports that "the confidential tables also indicate that ARAMCO gets a pay-back from Saudi Arabia for its technical help in developing new industries, such as salt production."

Though the information is not totally clear, Anderson says that "it appears that the proportion of the pay-back increases as the price of oil goes up."

The documents reveal that ARAMCO is changing its method of operation in Saudi Arabia because of the increasing threat of nationalization. "Because the Saudis are expected to take over the oil at the wellhead," says Anderson, "the company is preparing to take its profits from refining and marketing. In the past it has been the other way around."

The initial results of this change? Well, as Anderson summarizes: "the secret documents reveal that the four ARAMCO partners are making a profit off the price increase. Only their customers are hurting."



U of A students reject fee increase

Despite a hard campaign by the Students' Union Executive, students at the University of Alberta voted on Friday, February 1 against increasing Students' Union fees to \$34 per session.

A two-thirds majority vote was required for the referendum to pass. Only a simple majority of 58.6% was obtained.

Voting against the three dollar increase were 1133 students, while 1601 students voted in favor.

"This certainly isn't going to help our financial situation," commented Darrel Ness, General Manager of the Students' Union, during a telephone interview.

The Union is operating on a deficit

budget of \$153,000, for the 1973-74 year. Ness feels that the HUB (Housing Union Building) deficit is the main cause of the "seriousness" of the situation.

When asked if other means exist to increase the fees, Ness replied that "conceivable ways could be found to increase fees if the situation became desperate."

Fees can be increased by \$1 per year by a vote of Council.

The General Manager, who receives a reported salary of \$22,000 per year, commented that the fee increase was "reasonable and necessary" since the cost of services had been rising at about 6 to 8% per year, with an increase of 10% expected next year.

The decision to hold the referendum was made at a Students' Council meeting on January 28. At that meeting, some councillors argued that four days was not enough time to properly inform students of the proposed increase, and felt that the referendum should be held on February 8. However that motion was defeated by a narrow margin.

The main reason cited by the Students' Union executive for the increase, was that many student services would have to be cut back considerably. The yearbook has been discontinued, the Art Gallery has been closed, and Facul-

cont'd on pg. 9

cheap thrillz (and coming events)

Tuesday, February 5

Home grown opera

Sganarelle and Orfeo ed Euridice, two operas, will be presented by the U. of A. dept. of music at 8:00 p.m. in Convocation Hall on the U. of A. campus. Tickets: students: \$1; others, \$2.50.

POUNDMAKER

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STAFF THIS ISSUE:

THE SONG OF THE ICE-PICKS
(to the tune of the Battle Hymn of the Republic)

When the Revolution's over and the power has been seized
There is still the petit-bourgeois revolutionist disease
But the workers will not falter, they will handle it with ease
with the ice-picks in their hands!

(Chorus)

Glory, glory to the ice-picks
Glory, glory to the ice-picks
Glory, glory to the ice-picks
Their points protect us all!

by Ogloeo Raspuceovitch

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Folk workshop

A workshop on local singer-songwriters will be held at Garneau Church Hall, 84th Ave. and 112th St. featuring Richard White, Paul Hann, Bev Ross, Robert Peterson, and probably John Antle. Starts around 8:00 p.m. No admission charge although donations are appreciated. Sponsored by the Edmonton Folk Club.

Wednesday, February 6

Home grown opera

Same as for Monday.

String quartet

The U. of A. String Quartet will give a concert in the faculty club, downstairs in the new Fine Arts Bldg. at 8:00 p.m.

The theatuh

Studio Theatre opens its run with the Country Wife tonight at 8:30 p.m. in the Thrust Theatre of the Fine Arts Building. U. of A. students get in free, all others pay \$2.50. It runs until Feb. 16.

Thursday, February 7

Guild meeting

at 8:15 p.m. in Room 14-9 of the Henry Marshall Tory Bldg. on the U. of A. campus. Prof. Nicholas Wickenden of the History dept. will speak on "Sebastian Castellio: Humanist and Heretic".



Discussion and coffee. Staff, students and friends welcome. Sponsored by the Guild for Medieval and Renaissance Studies.

Michel Chartrand

Michel Chartrand, noted Québec labour leader, will speak on the situation in the Middle East at noon in the SUB Theatre, U of A campus and at 8:00 pm in Room P126 of the Physics Building.

Student Christians

At 12:30, in Council Room 270-A of the Students Union Bldg, the Student Christian Movement will begin its first study on the Multinational Corporation. We invite anyone and everyone who is interested in acquiring a better understanding of the nature of the multinational corporations, their impact on domestic and international relations, and the implications of their operations on monetary regimes and taxation, to come and join our study group.

Student Christians ride again

The Student Christian Movement believes that the essence of Christianity is a commitment to God and to constructing a just and fraternal society where people can live with dignity and be agents of their destiny. At 3 pm in Room 303 at St. Stephen's College on the U. of A. campus (the administration building, not the residence) SCM will be looking at liberation as the Christian message and the reasons for Christians' participation in the actual process of liberation, be it personal or political. Come join our group as we try to develop a theology of liberation for North America.

Friday, February 8

More string quartet

The U. of A. String Quartet will give a performance of Bartok's quartet No. 4 in the SUB art gallery on the U. of A. campus at 12 noon.

Puck you

The U. of A. Golden Bears Hockey Team will administer a sound and well-deserved thrashing to the UBC Thunderbirds starting at 8 pm in Varsity Arena.

Clarinet

Clarinetist JoEllen Harris, a B. Mus. student, will give a free one-hour recital in Convocation Hall on the U. of A. campus at 5:00 p.m. She will perform in combination with piano, soprano and strings.

Socialists

The Constitutional Socialist Campus Club presents a panel discussion on "Energy Policy for Canada" at 8:00 pm in Ed 129 at the U. of A. Speakers will be John Richards, Sask. MLA; J. Russell, CIC; Art Davis, Sociologist; and W. Askin, CONSOCS.

Saturday, February 9

Pucking around

Same as for Friday.

The run around

The Golden Bear Open track and field meet gets underway at 1 pm in the Kinsmen Fieldhouse.

HiiyyyyeAH!

The Canada West Judo championships commence at 1:30 in the Main Gym of the Phys Ed Centre on the U. of A.

GENERAL WITH THE SHIT KICKED OUT OF HIM



campus.

Swimming

Golden Bears and Pandas host teams from Regina U. of Sask. and U. of Manitoba in the West Pool of the Phys Ed Centre starting at 1:30 p.m.

Folkies

There will be a concert this Saturday and Sunday night at the Garneau Church Hall (84th Ave. and 112th St.) featuring John Antle, a brilliant singer-songwriter-guitarist from Portland. Admission is \$1.25. Edmonton Folk Club Members get in for 50 cents.

Sunday, February 10

Skate-a-Thon

The annual Kinsmen Skate-a-Thon will take place at Mayfair Park today (alternate date--February 17). The participation in this event requires that all public skating be cancelled until 6 pm.

FREE CLASSIFIED 433-5041

FOR SALE

For sale: fridge. Older model, in good shape and running order. Only \$38-- and haul off. Close to campus. Phone 436-1410.

For sale: Sheepskin coat, men's, knee length, white. Also Benner Skis; and intersport plastic buckle boots size 9 1/2. Phone 433-7925.

For sale: Must sell cheap. Lady's rabbit fur coat (worn only once), rifle and guitar. Phone 439-4808 after 6 p.m.

For sale: Stereo; good quality, 1/2 price or best offer. Turntable, amps, and two speakers. Phone 433-8449.

For sale: 1964 Rambler station wagon. \$250.00. Phone 435-4267 after 5 p.m.

For sale: Liecafex with black chrome body. 135mm Elmarit lens, 50mm Summicron lens, two UV filters. Phone 352-2685. Ask for Richard.

ACCOMMODATION

Three rooms available now in Campus Co-op Housing. Rent: \$40/month. Call 482-1898 between 8 and 10 p.m. weekdays for details.

One or two people wanted to share house at 8604 108th St. Phone 433-5088.

For rent: Large garage. Can be heated for \$15/month. Without heat, \$12/month. Also, basement room, clean and tidy. \$50/month. Will do laundry for \$5/month. Quiet, studious person wanted. Non-smoker preferred, bed linen supplied. Both at 11124 86th Ave. Call 433-3792.

MISCELLANEOUS

Problems? Social, emotional or academic. Call or drop in to Students' Help. Room 250, SUB, 432-4357. Hrs: 1 p.m. to 12 midnight weekdays and 7 p.m. to 12 midnight weekends.

My purse was stolen two weeks ago at Smith and Bacchus. A black and white wool shoulder bag containing a rust wallet and contact lenses. I would appreciate it very much if the person would please return my purse and contents. I don't care about the money. Catherine Bruce, 8603 104th St., 433-8097.

Ride needed to Vancouver or Seattle on Feb. 7 or 8. Object: Seattle Dylan concert. Three people willing to share expenses with a fourth who has a car. One ticket still available if you are willing to go. Call Taras at 484-2088.

Project Antilles invites inquiries about participation in their forthcoming summer program which includes a live-in, work-in, learn-in experience in Jamaica. Project Antilles aims at raising the consciousness levels of participants by helping to alert them to problems facing people who live in a developing country. Please inquire at B69, Ed. Bldg. Phone 432-3650.

Lost: black purse between St. Albert and Moorville on Jan. 26. Need ID card desperately. Reward. Phone 433-7222.

There are still openings in the decoupage class being offered at Idylwyld Library, 8310 88th Ave. on Fridays from 7 to 9 p.m. This eight week class is co-sponsored by Edmonton Parks and Recreation and the Idylwyld Library. The fee is \$5.00. For further information call 469-2743 or 469-0484.

B.C. buys into gas monopoly

VICTORIA (CUP) - In a dramatic move on the 17th of January, B.C. Premier Dave Barrett announced the \$25,456,750 acquisition of 13.5% of Westcoast Transmission Company shares. Westcoast has a monopoly ownership of B.C.'s natural gas pipelines.

Barrett declared this not a "takeover" so much as the start of the "bringing back to Canada the control of our own resources."

Previously a B.C. government task force on the natural gas industry had judged that Westcoast exercised a "hammerhold" on the industry. Before the government acquisition, Westcoast's two major shareholders were Phillips Petroleum Corporation of Oklahoma and its B.C. subsidiary, Pacific Petroleum, and the El Paso Natural Gas Company of Texas.

Pacific Petroleum is one of the province's biggest gas producers and El Paso was one of the major consumers of B.C. natural gas, piping out some

70% of the province's total production for sale in the U.S. markets.

Last summer while the newly-formed B.C. Energy Commission was conducting public hearings, Westcoast made an application to the National Energy Board to up its export price to El Paso by something less than 5 cents per thousand cubic feet of gas. However, the Commission advised the provincial government not to back Westcoast's application since they thought it far below the real market value. They suggested a 29 cent hike might be more in line with reality.

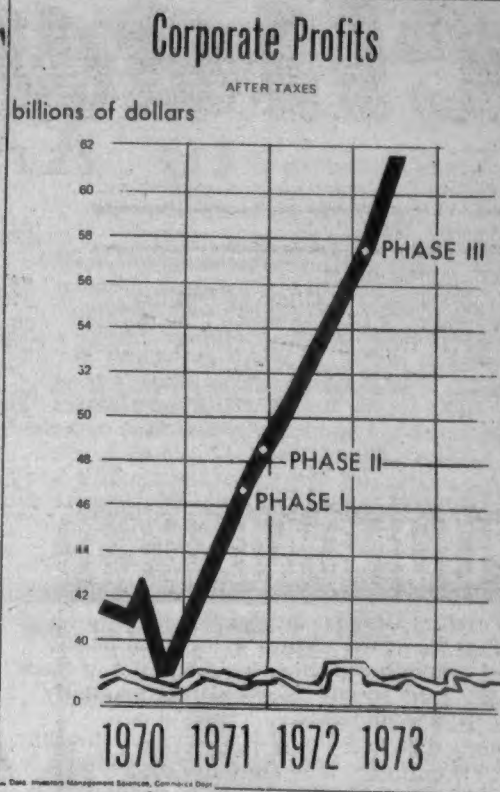
El Paso appealed to the National Energy Board but was rejected, and the price increase was made retroactive to Nov. 4, 1973. El Paso's troubles further escalated when on Jan. 1, 1974, a U.S. Federal Court order forced it out of its role as a purchaser of B.C. natural gas and allowed its purchase functions to be taken over by the APCO group. This group now holds the pipeline for gas dis-

tribution in the American Northwest.

With the El Paso shares on the open market, the provincial government initiated negotiations with a Toronto broker and on Jan. 17 the sale had been completed. With the B.C. Government now the second largest shareholder in Westcoast, some representation on the company board of directors is expected to be sought. Hopefully, this will allow the government a degree of influence of their policies in B.C.

At the press conference called to announce the acquisition, Premier Barrett appeared quite pleased with his feat. Declaring "this is the end of one of the worst aspects of the former Social Credit Administration's handling of money", he added "within 24 hours of our purchase we have already made over one million dollars."

The latter remark was a reference to the rise of one dollar on Westcoast's stock on the day of the government purchase. B.C. bought 1,157,125 shares.



CIA moves on British miners' strike

LONDON (ANS-CUP) -- According to reports in the Times of London, and the Manchester Guardian -- two of the most respected newspapers in Britain -- there has been an influx of CIA agents into the country.

The Times reported that between 30 and 40 agents had been drafted in Britain during the current crisis period, mainly within the trade union movement.

The reports said the agents were employed by the CIA and the national security agency to gather information on so-called "subversive elements" within unions.

Reasons for the sudden influx remain unconfirmed. Miles Copeland, a former CIA senior agent, said in London the CIA was convinced present strikes by British unions were motivated by more than want of higher wages, and feared a breakdown of democracy in Britain.

Since the agents were recruited, an operation has been undertaken by the army and police at Heathrow airport, reportedly in preparation for attacks by Arab terrorists, and this is advanced as another likely reason.

The British reports were denied by the American embassy in London in what the Times described as a "general automatic" and "understandable" denial.

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Unions break U.S. control

BURNABY, B.C. (CUP) -- British Columbia workers continue to break away from the big American-dominated "international" labour unions to join Canadian unions.

The latest action was taken by 110 workers at the Shell Oil refinery here who earlier this month applied to the B.C. Labour Relations Board for certification as members of the Canadian Alliance of Industrial, Mechanical and Allied Workers (CAIMAW).

The workers have been members of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' International Union.

CAIMAW, a strictly Canadian union, has yet to lose a certification bid in B.C. and now represents more than 2,000 B.C. workers.

Earlier this month a court order upheld certification of the Pulp, Paper and Woodworkers of Canada (PPWC) at three Vancouver Island lumber operations. The B.C. Labour Relations Board had earlier certified the PPWC at the three operations. The decision was challenged and taken to the courts.

Workers at the three operations, one in Duncan and two in Nanaimo, had

been members of the giant International Woodworkers of America (IWA). PPWC, like CAIMAW, is a strictly Canadian union.

Fred Mullin, PPWC president, says that winning IWA workers over to the PPWC is not a priority. Most of the workers joining PPWC are pulp and paper workers.

Mullin says, however, that PPWC is the only union that can eventually organize all the workers in the wood industry into one militant union. "For us this is a viable and worthwhile objective; for the IWA it is a cry in the wilderness."

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!
Brewed by Carling O'Keefe Limited

Sessionals look to AASUA

The non-tenurable academic staff of the University of Alberta continued their drive for equality with an organizational meeting on Monday, January 21.

The turnout was considerably larger than for the first meeting and a spokesman expressed some satisfaction with the interest shown.

The first business of the meeting was a report to the effect that the Council of the AASUS (Association of Academic Staff of the University of Alberta) had given favourable consideration to the acceptance of sessional staff as full members. General satisfaction was expressed at this move and a motion was passed unanimously affirming the desire of those present to join the AASUA on mutually agreeable terms.

Appreciation was also voiced for the work of the AASUA Ad Hoc Committee on the Status of Sessionals, formerly chaired by Jean Lauber.

Some concern was expressed about the AASUA's presently being able to bargain on the sessionals' behalf. As a result it was decided to form a loose, informal, interim association of non-tenurable academic staff in order to press for better treatment until the AASUA could take over. A small executive (president, secretary-treasurer, and two members at large) was elected. It was charged with arranging meetings

with members of the administration and presenting the sessionals' case to them.

Discussion then turned to the more general question of the plight of new Ph.D.'s, both temporarily employed and un-employed.

One thing that became apparent from the meeting was that not all sessionals are young people. The cases of several middle-aged people, some of whom have been sessionals for five or ten years were described.

As one person later observed, working as a sessional is just like working on a construction gang up north. You get laid off each year when the thaw comes. Maybe you'll get hired on again next year, and maybe you won't.

A suggestion was made that there ought to be more governmental assistance, either federal or provincial, for the un-employed Ph.D. "After all," it was agreed, "they spent lots of money re-training out of work coal miners and so forth. Why not us?"

There was emphasis on the point that Ph.D.'s, although generally bright and talented, are trained in very specialized fields. They thus have great difficulty in finding other jobs in other areas when academia fails them. A currently un-employed Ph.D. who attended the meeting spoke of the added difficulties arising from being "over-qualified".

"The status thing hampers you in looking for a job," he said. "A boss

doesn't want subordinates with Ph.D.'s. Imagine him introducing you as 'My assistant, Doctor So-and-so.' Bosses don't want to do that."

Another point subsequently raised was the fact that the ratio of women sessionals to women regular faculty is larger than the corresponding ratio for men.

After the meeting, POUNDMAKER learned that progress is being made in the intramural efforts of the Romance Languages sessionals. The promised

meeting on their problems was held and a resolution passed to the effect that:

"The Department of Romance Languages considers that its sessionals are performing a necessary and valuable service for which they are currently receiving inadequate compensation. We agree that efforts must be made to improve their salaries and working conditions, and to clarify their status in the university."

funny money Delaney quits

EDMONTON (CUP)-- The political career of the University of Alberta Students' Union's Vice-president Academic, Patrick Delaney, came to an abrupt halt on Monday, January 28 amid allegations of misuse of Students' Union funds.

Reliable sources claim that Delaney was advanced \$2300.00 to attend conferences in Eastern Canada on behalf of the Students' Union last year, but that he only partially repaid the S.U.

Since Delaney and the other members of the executive are bonded for \$2500.00, the money will apparently be recovered. Council speaker Howie Banks has suggested that more details will be released shortly.

Delaney attended several conferen-

ces in Ontario, the last one having been held more than three months ago. He was apparently given money in advance to attend the conferences, and was later reimbursed by the conference organizers. The repayments, however, weren't returned to the Students' Union.

This means that the other members of the council executive knew about the situation for at least three months before bringing it to council.

There is some speculation that Delaney's resignation may have discouraged other members of the executive from running for re-election in the upcoming Students' Union Executive elections. Of the present executive, none have entered their name on the ballot.

Cheap housing? HUB rent up

The tenants of HUB will suffer a rent increase, as a result of current negotiations between the University of Alberta's Board of Governors and Students' Council Executive.

According to Charlie Hall, Students' Union Financial VP, the rental increase is a concession towards the wishes of the Board's Finance Committee, as part of an arrangement that will provide university funding for HUB.

HUB is the Students' Union Housing project.

The new rental rates will be as follows: \$100 for 1-person units (up \$10); \$160 for 2-person units (up \$10); \$260 for 4-person units (up \$20); and \$185 for special units (up \$10). Tenants must be given three months notice before the increase will become effective.

The rental increase was passed by a unanimous vote of Students' Council at their meeting of January 28.

The president of the HUB Tenants' Association, A. M. Kritzing, was satisfied that the rent increases were necessary, after talks with Students'

Union General Manager and chief bureaucrat Darrel Ness.

HUB is a serious financial burden on the Students' Union. Some members of the executive fear the possibility that the Union will become bankrupt unless action is taken to eliminate the HUB

deficit. The deficit of HUB for 1973-74 was \$228,100. The rental increase will reduce the deficit by about \$53,000 for the 1974-75 budget.

Financial assistance for HUB is being sought from the university, with meetings under way between student and Board of Governors representatives. Charlie Hall would not comment on the exact nature of the negotiations.

However, the Finance Committee of the B. of G. requested that the Students' Union show that it is making an effort to help itself out of the situation, before help would be offered by the Board. Thus the rent increases were effected as a response to this request.

Why is HUB losing money?

The HUB project has faced many difficulties since the idea was approved four years ago. At that time, mortgage rates were at seven per cent, and cost estimates were based on that figure. However, the rates had been raised to nine per cent before the mortgage was eventually signed with C. M. H. C. Also the mortgage contains an indemnity clause, preventing re-financing before the spring of 1976.

Difficulty has been experienced in leasing the commercial space available on the HUB mall. The poor location and unusual design have been cited as contributing factors. At one point during the initial design, a Safeway Store was planned to extend the entire length of one side of the mall.

Further problems arose when an unexpected property tax was levied on HUB by the City of Edmonton. Negotiations with City Hall to remove this tax are expected soon.

Status and career patterns of Women employees

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Do undesirable sex biases exist in the University community that should be eliminated?

Does sex significantly effect hiring, advancement, salary or the working environment?

A Senate Task Force invites your view, men and women alike, of the status and career patterns of women employees at the University, both academic and non-academic.

Written submissions or personal accounts are sought. Or, you may wish to discuss your concerns personally with Task Force members at a convenient date in February. Confidentiality will be respected if requested.

Please contact:

Task Force on the Status
of Women Employees
Chairman, June Sheppard
The Senate
The University of Alberta
432-1268



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"Ads oppress women"— U.N.

WOMEN

UNITED NATIONS (CUP) -- Advertising is the worst offender in perpetuating the image of women as sex objects and inferior beings, according to a UN report released Jan. 23.

The report summarizes the views of 28 governments and 22 non-governmental organizations on the "influence of mass communication media on the formation of a new attitude toward the role of women in present-day society."

The UN's Commission on the Status of Women commissioned the study.

The report said: "Advertising is reported to be the most insidious form of mass media perpetuation of the derogatory image of women as sex symbols and as an inferior class of human beings."

"Women are used as sex objects to promote sales, or portrayed as glamour girls to induce women to buy commodities which normally they would not dream of purchasing."

"Advertisements of objects enhancing social status are generally directed to

men and household gadgets and products to women. In general, advertising reinforces the double sexual standard.

"If women are portrayed by the media as children or sex symbols, that is the kind of self-image they will form and the stereotyped image of women held by many employers will only be reinforced."

Britain reported that broadcasting and newspaper advertisements in that country had "recently attracted criticism because of a tendency to use the female anatomy in attempts to sell merchandise with which it has no connection."

Canada said that, as presented by advertisers, "women are hardly ever associated with intelligence, sincerity, culture, originality or talent. Instead they are depicted as being young, elegant and beautiful, and obsessed by the desire to please their masculine heroes as artificial as themselves."

The report criticized women's magazines for helping to preserve traditional

societal attitudes toward women.

"Men's magazines, too, tend to reinforce such attitudes and in many respects exercise a pernicious influence," it said.

The report said it was generally agreed that commercial broadcasting tends to portray a very negative image of wives and mothers.

"Australia reports that the status of the dependency of women vis-a-vis men and the fulfillment of their vital role in the household and the family are stressed again and again as prerequisites for the preservation of the social order."

The way the press portrays women

at work is no better than the image of the working woman portrayed by radio and television, the report said.

Citing a news agency story about a "polite and perky, blond and beautiful, fragile and feminine" woman dentist "who is five feet 4 inches tall and weighs 115 pounds," it commented: "How often would the height and weight of a male dentist be considered relevant to a story?"

The report said women's issues dealing with equal rights have largely been ignored by the media, while "in some cases the mass media have made the subject of equal rights for women a target for scorn and ridicule."

Women's Program Centre begins series of forums Feb. 5

The Women's Program Centre will be presenting the first in its series of programs scheduled for this spring, on Tuesday, February 5th.

Women lawyers of the city will be represented in this first seminar on Women and the Law, discussing the rights of, and the laws governing, women in Alberta and the rest of Canada. Topics will probably include women's property rights under law, marital laws, the problems of women obtaining credit or loans (especially if married), the injustices of the Indian Act regarding treaty Indian women (i.e. The Laval case) and equal job opportunities for women.

Smaller discussion groups will be organized after the main seminar, for those interested, giving people an opportunity to relate their personal opinions and experiences, and hopefully come to a better understanding of both themselves and the topic of discussion.

The programs will be held every Tuesday night at 8:00 p.m. at McDougall United Church, 101 St. and MacDonald Drive.

A free of \$1.00 is requested for the program series.

For further information phone The Women's Program Centre, Rm 276, S. U. B., University of Alberta, 432-1190 from 12:00 - 1:00 p.m., weekdays.

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Schools and the Illusion of Choice

A couple of years ago Dr. W. Worth produced a one-man Commission Report, entitled *A Choice of Futures: A Future of Choices*. In it he recommended, as nearly as anyone can tell, changes in the Alberta system of schools which would make them into places characterized by "freedom of choice", in which students would be turned into individualistic adults in both thought and action by going through an educational experience in which they are apparently free to do whatever "turns them on".

One of the premises upon which the Report is based is, of course, that in some way or another people in society are free to choose the type of schools and society they want.

Dr. Worth is now putting some of his ideas into effect as Deputy Minister of Advanced Education with the Lougheed government.

The following article by Eleanor Smollett is interesting and significant in this context. In it, she analyzes and criticizes practices in the schools which are exactly the type which Dr. Worth appears to have recommended. It first appeared in *This Magazine*.

A November afternoon at Spruce Crescent School, in a Prairie city in Canada. A group of fashionable dressed, eight-year old, middle class children sit before their teacher, Miss Simms. A bright, well-equipped Grade 3 classroom. Miss Simms explains that today they will begin work on their Christmas pictures. They will draw with crayons again today, as they did such a good job on their last set of crayon drawings.

She explains the task. They will do altogether, two Christmas pictures each, one today in crayon, one next week in paint. One picture will be on the religious side of Christmas, such as a manger scene, the wise men, or the like (henceforward known as the "manger picture"), the other on Santa Claus or something on the non-religious side (henceforward referred to as "the Santa Claus picture").

"Now, you have two choices," she declares. "You can do either the manger picture or the Santa Claus picture this week -- as you like. Then you will do the other one next week."

Miss Simms now asks for suggestions on various ways to deal with these subjects -- "What else could we put in the picture to fill up the space around Santa Claus?"

The children begin to draw. Miss Simms walks about, making suggestions, answering questions. "Do the figures first, Janet, then the background."

Several children begin to put questions to Miss Simms, exploring the boundaries of their choices. "Can we do it in pencil?", ask Tom. "No, do it in crayon," says Miss Simms. "It must be in crayon." Little Brenda whispers to another child: "... hard to do manger in paint; ... try it in crayon first."

"Miss Simms," asks Brenda, "can I make both pictures of the manger?"

"No," says Miss Simms, "you have a choice -- one subject for one picture, one for the other." "Can both pictures be in crayon?", asks a boy. "No,"

Brenda tries again: "Miss Simms, can I make both pictures about the manger if I put Santa Claus in both of them?" Miss Simms walks to another part of the room without responding. After several minutes, Brenda begins to draw.

Small events of classroom life like this -- varied, recombined, repeated -- constitute a significant aspect of the enculturation process in classrooms. The underlying patterns in these events accustom the children to the work habits, and styles of thought and behavior appropriate to Canadians of their particular social class. These events serve as models for many things, ranging from habits of interaction with peers or supervisors at work, to ways of defining knowledge, its acquisition and uses, to ways of defining problems and making decisions.

1. THE ILLUSION OF CHOICE

This particular small event illustrates a process I have observed over and over again in schools in middle class neighborhoods -- the cultivation of an illusion of choice.

The parents of these Spruce Crescent school children occupy managerial and professional positions -- they are civil servants, middle echelon business manager, doctors, lawyers, engineers, professors. The teachers and principal at the school expect that most of the children will go on to University and occupy positions similar to those of their parents. They must know that they and their activities are "nice" and "well done", that they have reached their positions in life through "merit" in a system of "free competition" and that they have a certain life style, a certain occupation, and, of course, a certain government as a result of their own, individual, "free choice". At the same time, since they are not the ruling class, they must learn to accept externally prescribed boundaries on the

range of their "free choices", and externally formed definitions of the alternatives they choose among, while still considering themselves "decision makers" and free individuals in a "free society".

2. A MULTIPLE-CHOICE WORLD

The process of creating an "illusion of choice" as a significant feature of classroom life is most striking in middle class schools, but some aspects of this process are not restricted to them but prevail throughout public education. One of the earliest school experiences for all Canadian children, for example, is the "multiple-choice test" -- this is an examination (usually short) of the form:

Underline the correct answer; choose one only.

$$2 + 2 =$$

- a) 0
- b) 4
- c) 3
- d) 1

or, The most densely populated country in East Africa is:

- a) Kenya
- b) Tanzania
- c) Uganda
- d) Ethiopia

or, The government of the U. S. S. R. today is run by:

- a) Mongols
- b) Czars
- c) Communists
- d) Slavs

Such test frequently come soon after a lesson in which the "correct" (expected) answer is stated or implied in a text. School children, of every social class, spend so much time during their classroom life answering multiple-choice tests that the meaning of this experience needs to be examined. Perhaps it is true, as educators would suggest, that these tests are used so frequently for their ease of correction. But perhaps, as part of the enculturation process, they reflect something more profound -- the frequency with which decision-making in capitalist society has a "multiple-choice" character. That is, individuals are free to make the "best choice" from among a number of alternatives. They have freedom to choose which television channel to watch (without freedom to influence the nature of broadcasting), freedom to choose between one doctor and another (without freedom to choose the character, purpose, and organization of medical practice), freedom to choose between one candidate and another or one party and another in an election (without freedom to define the issues at stake). Life in capitalist society presents people with a multiple-choice world, but one in which the very definitions and limits of the alternatives presented define and break up and structure social reality and social possibilities in ways that are not based on their interest.

3. LEARNING THE PRIMACY OF PROPER FORM

It should be noted that something else is being taught as well. Children are learning to attend to form -- "I am choosing" -- rather than substance (the nature and limits of the choices).

For example, to return to the drawing lesson in Miss Simms' classroom, most of the children have made their "choices" between Santa Claus and the manger without question, and have carried out the assignment. Miss Simms calls each of them to the front of the room to show their pictures to the class, and tells each one: "Good", or "Nice", or "Well done". She makes no reference to the content of their pictures,



just as -- earlier in the day -- she had made no reference to the content of the stories they wrote, for which she meted out similar praise. They had produced a product that satisfied the form specified. Particularities of content, of the substance of the work done were not considered significant enough to merit discussion.

All school children are taught this. Middle class children are taught it more persistently. In middle class occupations (such as middle echelon management), after all, it is most often the carrying out of proper form that matters. Policy is set above; production is carried out below. Proper form, in the sense of "regulation" and "procedures", is a necessity for capitalist production. To implement it, there must be a corps of middle level personnel that is thoroughly schooled in the sanctity of "regulations", and can therefore be relied upon to translate policy into action without questioning the content of that policy, and to do it reliably and accurately.

4. CONTROL

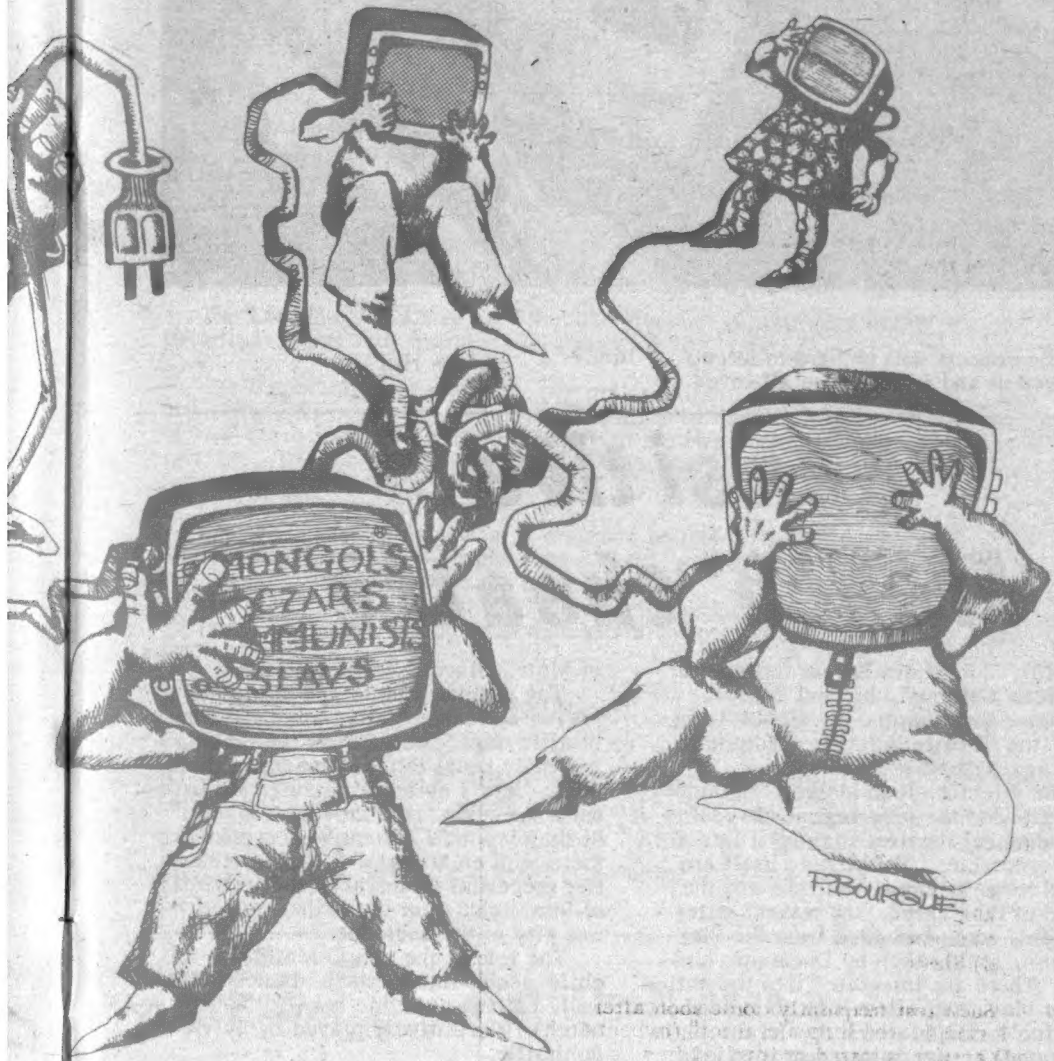
All of these attitudes are encouraged in middle class schools through a style of control that is subtly different from that found, for example, in working class schools in the same city. I do not mean to suggest that classroom life in middle class schools is totally different from that found in working class schools, they have much in common. But the differences are sufficiently patterned to be quickly apparent.

For example, in working class schools, children are most often told what to do in a direct, overt manner. They are instructed: "Now class, take out your workbooks. Johnny, close



photo: Terry Malanchuk

Illusion of Choice



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your book; I didn't say to open them yet. Now, open to p. 63, and do Exercise 6." This relationship is simple. The teacher tells the children what to do, reprimands them if they disobey or anticipate her instructions. The teacher of working class children is often very concerned that they be "disciplined". As she freely explains in conversation, she is convinced that this will be necessary to their future occupations. However, the working class actually learns its kind of discipline primarily on the job, out of the material necessities of production, and has less need than middle-class children to master "rules of behavior" while in school.

The teacher in the working class school is usually not very worried about the students' precise achievement level, since she doesn't consider them to be college bound. Accordingly, she doesn't always expect uniform "right answers" in discussion, say of literature or social studies, but allows a certain amount of imagination, and even humour.

By contrast, middle-class classrooms are as remarkable for their relative (and sometimes total) lack of overt control of behavior. Control is both subtle and absolute. It is achieved, in part, by the timing of activities, particularly in the case of the younger children who might be most inclined to be restless.

In Miss Simm's Grade 3 class, for example, activities rarely have a duration of longer than a few minutes.

1). This account is based on observations in three working class and three middle class schools, several days at a time, over three successive years. In each school, rotating pairs of observers recorded in detail the events of the day in each of a number of classrooms. The observers, including the author and her students, had subsequent discussions with principals and teachers in these schools.

Teacher explains the mechanics of the activity and, very often, the choices available. The children begin to work. Before they can lose interest in the task (or develop any thoughts of their own on the subject matter, or begin to elaborate in any way on the defined alternatives the teacher has offered), the activity is over, and the children are listening to the teacher again so as not to miss her description of choices for the next activity.

Often, the next one involves different kinds of materials or a different location, so that the children must re-orient themselves; by the time they have done so, and before they can become restless, it is again over. In this manner, by a teacher who speaks to them with sweet and quiet voice, they are gently led through the day, believing that they are "choosing" one activity after another, being given explanations of how to carry out this or that choice, rarely being given a straightforward order or reprimand, kept in control with subtle precision, while being regularly told that they are "doing very well".

5. ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK

Part of the enculturation process involved here is the nurturing of some typical middle-class attitudes towards work, i.e. that good jobs are ones that are made up of a variety of activities, and better yet, where one can choose these activities oneself. The converse is the over-riding fear of the middle class for jobs that entail long stretches of continuous, unvaried activity (defined as "boring"), and having a boss "tell you what to do". The latter two attributes are considered to be typical of factory labour, a fate considered worse than death by the middle class. (It is interesting to note that the office jobs that many of these middle class children will occupy are in fact closer

to the embodiment of the twin evils they fear so much than are real factory jobs.)

6. THE MAKING OF DATA PROCESSORS

There are a number of published works analysing the content of textbooks and other curricular materials, but less research has been done on the subtle, yet profound effects of the forms of much of this material.

For example, the exercises school children spend their days completing are replete with examples of how they are trained to ignore the real issues in a discussion. The children are presented with a "reading comprehension" exercise -- a three paragraph story about whaling, followed by multiple-choice questions to test "comprehension". The subject is introduced by a few remarks about whales -- they are large mammals, larger than elephants, who frequent the cold waters of the North Atlantic near Scandinavia and so on. The substance of the selection then begins -- a description of the nature of the work of whalers, past and present. A detailed account is given of how whaling used to be done, and how the work has been modified with the introduction of mechanized equipment. The multiple choice "comprehension" questions then proceed to ask whether whales are smaller, larger, or the same size as elephants (woe to the child who wonders what species or age of whale is in question), and whether they are found in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, or Mediterranean.

Similar questions are asked about other readings, so that children learn to remember certain kinds of information about what they read -- anything that refers to quantity or size, anything that specifies location, or dates, and the like -- and to ignore the essential subject matter.

They become very skilled at recognizing and extracting this kind of information, and develop a certainty (reinforced by good grades) that this is the only sort of information that is of any importance. Critical thinking about the content or significance of material? No. But they become experts at extracting and processing data. Again, many of the jobs in middle-level management and the professions require just such narrow skills, and habits of thought that optimise such skills.

II

LIBERALIZING REFORMS

What kinds of changes occur when "reforms" are introduced into North American school systems by professional educators? The kinds of reforms one attempts depend, of course, on how one defines the problems to be solved. For example, educators observe that individual children in any classroom, no matter how much they are classified in "ability groups" learn particular material at different rates. This is perceived as a "problem" which is described as children "interfering with each other's progress", holding each other back. The children have, of course, been set against each other by the process of competitive grading, in which only a limited number can "earn" good grades (translate later into good salaries), and in which each child learns that his gain must therefore be another's loss. Under these conditions, different rates of learning cannot be accommodated by encouraging children who learn, perhaps mathematics, more quickly to work with and help those who are "slower" in this subject. The "slow" children are instead seen as "holding back" others, and the solution that is called for is called for is a school in which each child is "free" to learn "at his own speed". Conditions for this kind of "individualized learning" have been created in some of the "open area" schools that have been established in a number of cities.

These "open area" schools are large, warehouse-like structures, built without interior dividing walls, i.e. without

separated classrooms within them. The stated purpose of this design is to facilitate impermanent groupings of children -- to make it easier to re-group children, according to their "ability" and "achievement" levels, into different groups for each subject (classroom walls are said to be an obstacle to this). A group of children gather with a teacher in an area furnished with movable tables and chairs. Materials (books, maps, programmed learning kits, etc.) are kept in resource areas, from which they are borrowed for use.

It is fascinating to observe how this restructured physical environment is utilized in practice. Along with the new buildings and furnishings, the knowledge in industry has sold these school systems an enormous quantity of instructional kits and audio/visual devices to "facilitate individualized learning programs". The floor space in the school is thus jammed with equipment of all kinds -- boxed kits AV equipment, tables and chairs, and more shelves and files. The children appear dwarfed when they move among it all. The school resembles a factory floor -- interestingly, teachers refer to the instruction area as "the floor". There is much equipment for production, and there is much din as files and lockers are opened and shut, voices hum, groups mover about, a film projector somewhere emits its sound track.

In the midst of all this, children are working (or sitting, often listlessly, looking around) and they are indeed working individually. As teachers freely admit, given the noise level it is impossible for a teacher to speak to more than two or three children at a time. There is thus, in effect, no classroom group -- no consistent group of children and teacher -- with its own social structure, style of interaction, common habits and assumptions. Consequently, there is no more process of children learning from each other's recitations and from the teacher's response to others (nor any possibility of children who haven't learned to read learning from what

2). Storing materials in this way is said to make it possible for children who are working on a project to cross the lines of subject areas (disciplines) and make use of materials from history, mathematics, and so on that might all be related to one project. In our observations, nothing of the kind resulted at all

a) because children had no time to work on such interdisciplinary projects; all their school time was tied to "individualized" instruction, and b) because only teachers or pupils specifically sent by substitute teachers signed out and returned materials.

cont'd on pg. 10



Johnny Shines spectacular

Johnny Shines, the greatest of the living Delta Bluesmen, played in concert to an audience of 126 people last Wednesday night at the Student Cinema.

It was one of those type of shows that will be hard to forget by all who attended. Why do I say that, you may ask? Well, Johnny has a special way with people -- he just simply loves them; and the more you listen to him the more you begin to love him as well.

Your love for him begins to grow the moment he strolls on stage carrying his guitar in one hand and his ever present bottleneck in the other. He walks up to the stool, sits down, looks around and begins to talk to you as if he's known you all his life.

Once settled down and tuned up ready to play (he played two sets) he filled the hall with 2 1/2 hours of the best Blues this town has heard for a long time.

His first set began with a Boogie Woogie number which relaxed the audience as well as himself. The remainder of the set was in large part a tribute to Robert Johnson (the man who has played such an important part in the development of his music).

The second set was a mixture of more

Johnson mixed with a few of his on compositions, *I Love the World* being the best example.

In both sets he displayed a voice of great variations. One minute it would be soft, sensitive and sincere while the next it would be moody, harsh or vicious.

Johnny Shines is in complete control of his guitar, whether he be playing it straight or with his bottleneck he made it sound ever so sweet. This was very evident during his version of *Sitting on the Top of the World* when, by using his bottleneck, he made it sing to itself.

The audience was very receptive to Mr. Shines with everyone of his songs going over very well. They were well received because his Blues were simple and easy to associate with. When he sings he touches every one around him in that certain way that is hard to put down on paper.

The evening was perhaps best explained in Johnny's own words. As he said at the conclusion of his show, "If you have enjoyed me half as much as I have enjoyed playing for ya, then we've all made each other a little happier."

That, in one sentence, expressed



why the concert will be hard to forget; he loved us and in return we all loved

him.

by Jim Hill

Sensitive French theatre

With "L'Effet des Rayons Gamma sur les Vieux Garçons", by Paul Zindel, translated and adapted by Michel Tremblay, the Théâtre Français d'Edmonton once again displays its talents.

The director, Jean Marcel Duciaume has extended the play beyond the realm of traditional theatre, making it into a total spectacle. To the play itself are added songs by Diane Dufresne and the music of Pink Floyd, and several series of slides, some borrowed from the Planetarium, some taken by Duciaume himself. These are integrated into the action of the play, and allow it to go beyond Béatrice's dilapidated shop and the slums of Montréal. Everything seems to take on a universal dimension.

The quarrels, the crises, the despair, the bitterness, the evil, the insanity, the death, the bitter laughter, the shattered dreams which make up the life of Béatrice, her daughters, and the silent Mémère (what could she have left to say after a life in this hell?), truly portray life in a world in which only the fittest survive. In the world depicted by Michel Tremblay, people "are both victims and tormentors at the same time, devouring and killing each other."

This violence, this suffering are manifested in Béatrice herself. She is tormented only because she herself has been a victim, a victim of other people and of life. She is detestable when she pokes fun at Mémère (perhaps she fears being the same herself some day), and when she mistreats and envies her daughters, Rita the half-crazy and Mathilde the half-genius. But the audience understands and forgives Béatrice when she remembers her youth ... her whole life: "zero, zero, zero."

The demanding role of Béatrice is masterfully played by Eugénie Gingras. Her performance is absolutely stunning. On stage during almost the whole of the play, she changes in mood from one moment to the next, going constantly from laughter to sarcasm to insults to tears to consolation to dreaming. Mme. Gingras always succeeds in striking just the right note. The audience finds itself swept along and cannot help but shudder, laugh, or even cry. The drunken scene in the second act is a dazzling demonstration

of Mme. Gingras' immense talent.

The daughters, Rita and Mathilde, played by Manon Vallée and Sylvia Robitaille respectively, show themselves perfectly equal to the demands of their roles. Rita's epileptic seizures are without a doubt the most moving moments of the play, and Manon Vallée renders them with an almost unbearable realism. Her successful portrayal of the instability of Rita's character draws the sympathy and pity of the audience.

The role of the gentle Mathilde, the child-genius interested in science (which will, perhaps, provide her with an escape-hatch), is sensitively played by Sylvie Robitaille.

Perhaps someday Mathilde will have all that her mother has failed to achieve: happiness, respect? Mathilde spends most of her time performing experiments, one of which consists of using cobalt to make flowers grow.

The secondary roles, Mémère and Jeannine Trépanier, add to the quality of the production. Claudette Guimond and Marie Thérèse Dentinger play them to perfection. Ms. Guimond succeeds in making of the deaf and dumb old lady a living person.

The monologue of Jeannine Trépanier, Mathilde's unlucky rival in the school science competition, brings to the play a comic note, which, like all the comedy of this play, is slightly jarring (right at this moment, there is the skeleton of a cat on the stage). Marie Thérèse Dentinger gets the maximum effect out of her role. She lisps admirably, and assumes the appropriate air of stupidity. The audience did not spare her its applause on Friday night.

Lise Massicotte's set, and the costumes by Micheline Duciaume play a large part in setting the atmosphere of the play, and thus contribute significantly to its success.

In choosing to stage "L'Effet des Rayons Gamma sur les Vieux Garçons", the T. F. E. set itself a difficult task, but they have proved themselves equal to it. The play will be presented in the auditorium of the Collège St. Jean Friday and Saturday, Feb. 8 and 9, at 8:30 p. m.,

cont. on page 9

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MONDAY (February 4)

6:00 A.M.	THE EYEOPENER:	Music, mostly, with Alberta Anecdotes at 7:15 (Mon., Wed., Fri.) Phone-Out at 8:15 and news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30 and 8:55.	Bob Chelmick & Andy Smith
6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Puccini: Manon Lescaut.	Don McLean
9:00 P.M.	DEKOVEN CONCERT:	Barocco Bach and Beethoven.	DeKoven
10:30 P.M.	INTEGRITY IN COMMUNICATION:	Marshall McLuhan in response to questions at a conference on communication.	

TUESDAY (February 5)

11:30 A.M.	TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Conversation with William Parker about the human side of the RCMP through the eyes of a constable of the force.	Dorothy Dahlgren
7:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY TALK:	"The Metis and the Buffalo Hunt" - John Foster, Assistant Professor of History, U of A.	
9:00 P.M.	STUDS TERKEL SHOW:	Jimmy Breslin about his novel "World Without End, Amen", about a policeman's experiences in New York and in Northern Ireland.	Studs Terkel
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Jazz, with the Cliff Barbaro band.	Marc Vasey

WEDNESDAY (February 6)

9:00 A.M.	CONCERT AT NINE:	Morning concert hour.	Tony Dillon-Davis
10:30 A.M.	CONSUMER NEWS:	Ruth Woods, President of the Alberta Branch, Consumer's Association of Canada, discusses items of particular interest to the consumer.	Dorothy Dahlgren
7:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY TALK:	"Aspects of Human Rights", part I - Prof. Leslie Green, Dept. of Political Science, U of A.	
8:00 P.M.	BOSTON SYMPHONY:	Berlioz: Fantastic Symphony and Lello. Seiji Ozawa conducting.	

THURSDAY (February 7)

11:30 A.M.	FROM THE CENTER:	Discussion of aspects of Dr. B.F. Skinner's theory of operant conditioning.	Matt Hedley
9:00 P.M.	MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	Music from the Soviet Union.	Bryan Fastabian
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Featuring Big Miller.	Sev Sabourin
11:00 P.M.	THE JAZZ SHOW:	Jazz.	

FRIDAY (February 8)

1:00 P.M.	CONCERT AT ONE:	Music theatre is featured.	Tony Dillon-Davis
3:00 P.M.	MATINEE:	A diversity of music.	Bill Coull
7:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY TALK:	"The Earth and Human Affairs" - Derek Wilson, Associate Professor of Elementary Education, History and Geology.	
8:00 P.M.	PHILADELPHIA ORCH:	Programs of the Philadelphia orchestra.	

SATURDAY (February 9)

9:30 A.M.	ADVENTURES IN GOOD MUSIC:	Program honoring Arthur Rubinstein.	Karl Haas
12:15 P.M.	NATCH'L BLUES:	Featuring delta bluesman Johnny Shines.	Holger Petersen
4:05 P.M.	POST-MODERN MUSIC:	String Quartet music of Gyorgy Ligeti, Earle Brown & Wolf Rosenberg, performed by the Lasalle String Quartet.	Marc Vasey
6:45 P.M.	SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT:	Dowland: Lachrimae.	Don McLean

SUNDAY (February 10)

9:05 A.M.	INSIGHT:	Comments on the current news.	Harry Midgley
9:15 A.M.	THIS IS WHERE IT HAPPENED:	Stories of Alberta.	Dorothy Dahlgren
12:15 P.M.	YOUR WORLD:	Discussion on the plight of the British film industry.	

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Arts Notes!

The Edmonton Chamber Music Society will present the University of Alberta String Quartet in concert at 8:30 p. m. on Wednesday, February 13, in Convocation Hall on the U. of A. campus.

The quartet will play music by Mozart, Bartok, and Schubert. Admission is to members of the Society only.

John Antle, in town to finish an album being produced by Russ Thornberry, will do a concert this Saturday and Sunday night (Feb. 10 and 11) for the Edmonton Folk Club. The concert will be at the Garneau Church Hall (84th Ave. and 112th St.)

Antle is an acoustic folkie who has been caressing the ears of Western Canadian folk freaks for several years. Most of his music is written by himself or his friends, although he often includes bits of Dylan, some Jackson Browne, a little baroque guitar pickin' and some ragtime and traditional stuff.

The concert starts at 8 p. m. (or so) and costs \$1.25 to get in; 50 cents for Folk Club members.

The Lefebvre Gallery is currently exhibiting a one-man show by U. of A. professor Harry Wohlfarth. Showing are a select sampling of his graphics, works that have been displayed across Canada and around the world. The Lefebvre Gallery is located at 11214 Jasper Avenue.

The Latitude 53 Gallery (10048-101A Avenue) is hosting an exhibition of paintings, prints and ceramics by 14 artists from Calgary.

The Edmonton Art Gallery has two major exhibitions running through February. The first is the famous series of etchings by Francisco Goya, "Disasters of War", created as a horrified response to the Napoleonic invasion of Spain in 1808. The second is a collection of drawings and watercolours by the American artist John Heliker.

Theatre 3's next production, a matched pair of Canadian one-act plays (including one by local playwright Tom Whyte), will open at the Centennial Library Theatre on Feb. 20 and run until March 3.

The plays, Whyte's "Dismissal Leading to Lustfulness" and James Osborne's "Sylvia", are complementary in their examination of strong women and weak men.

Is it true that POUNDMAKER, in collusion with the Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry is planning a benefit for Monday, Feb. 18 that will include Humphrey and the Dumptrucks, Don Kossick, Claire Culhane, and Perth County Conspiracy? And it'll only cost \$2.00? And there'll be beer too? I mean, is it true?

T.F.E. cont. from page 8

and Sunday, Feb. 10, at 2:30.

A good knowledge of French is not necessary for the enjoyment of this play; all you need is a bit of sensitivity and compassion--for the rest, just watch the

actors: human suffering has no mother tongue!

by Michel Rancé
trans. by Zonia Keywan

Fee increase defeated

ty Association grants have been reduced, they said.

Slick posters were produced with Students' Union money advertising the many student services that would allegedly be reduced or discontinued if the referendum was defeated.

Science rep Jim Talbot noted at a forum held on Thursday that an order for the posters had been made before Council voted to hold the referendum. He objected to President George Mantor's claims that the decision to attempt a fee increase had been a last minute decision.

However the executive's campaign failed to persuade enough students to part with funds, perhaps better spent on

a case of beer.

by Jim Oakley



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What is the Civil Service Association of Alberta?



It represents and is the bargaining agent for all non-management employees of the Provincial Government, including Boards, Agencies and Commissions.

Provincial Office: 10975 - 124 Street
Edmonton
Phone 453-3451

Calgary Office: Second Floor, Neish Block
1026 - 16 Avenue N.W.
Calgary
Phone 261-6434

Red Deer
Sub Office 4909B - 48 Street
Red Deer
Phone 346-7000

The middle class & the open school

cont'd from pg.7

they hear).

Instead, a set of tasks is assigned to each child (or sometimes to several together). These tasks are established on the basis of "diagnostic tests" (to discover the areas in which the child is lacking -- i.e. plurals, multiplications, etc.), which determine a "prescription" for the child (as if areas in which he is not yet educated are like illnesses to be cured). Usually, these prescriptions consist of a set of printed cards, coded as to achievement levels, selected from one of a variety of programmed instruction kits. (These kits are, in effect, like textbooks on reading,

social studies, math, etc., broken down into a number of separate printed cards -- several at each "level" -- on each of which a text is printed, together with some "self-testing" questions.)

In such a school, the role of the teacher is reduced to that of a foreman in production. Her role is to distribute the raw materials (the programmed cards, film strips, etc.) to the children and to explain to them how to process the materials -- i.e. the form of the task; she does not explain the subject matter -- that is left to the "experts" who wrote the programmed material. She explains

the method of studying the passages given, how to look up the answers to the (usually multiple-choice) self-tests, how to make corrections, when to go on to the next step. She walks about the room, picking up materials, answering questions about their use. As one teacher explained: "My job is to teach the children to follow complex instructions, which is probably the most important thing they can learn in school." Perhaps with regard to enculturation for the attitudes necessary in the work place in capitalist society she is right.

The children do follow their instructions and fill up their answer sheets -- each one all alone; they are atomized, isolated from each other's learning, the ultimate in the achievement of capitalist individualism -- each moving along, "succeeding" at his own speed, by himself and for himself.

What about differences in social class in these open area schools, these reformed schools that, just like "free schools" of the Summerhill type, create "freedom" by preventing individuals from "interfering" with each other? One thing is clear -- the inadequate education provided for working class children can readily be explained away in the context of open area schools. It is a simple matter. Each child progresses at his "own speed". His "own speed" is determined by tests written in middle class dialect about subject matters familiar to middle-class children. Naturally, middle-class children will appear to be at a higher "ability" and "achievement" levels on these tests

and will be assigned "faster" levels of work. The fact that older children of working class background often remain locked in the most elementary levels of most subjects can readily be explained by reporting that they are "moving along at their own speed", thus absolving the school of any responsibility for the lack of progress made by these children.

The open area school is in many ways the liberal educational reformer's answer to the subtle constraints on choice represented by Miss Simms' classroom.

As enculturation, it also helps to elevate personal physical mobility into the realm of absolute good. To stay in one place is bad. (Even if it's a good place to be.) To move around is good. (Even if there is no place worth going to.) A generation of middle-class North-American youth is perhaps beginning to recognize the profound middle-class nature of the "hippie" ethic of the last decade. "We were moving around more, and enjoying it less."

Of course, the sense of freedom embodied in limitless physical mobility is an illusion in middle-class life, just as it is in the open area school. Most manager, salesmen, engineers (as well as many workers in extractive industries, transport, etc.) must declare their willingness to "re-locate" as a condition of employment. The freedom to move about turns out in fact to be the freedom of huge corporations to deploy their managerial work-force as flexibly as they wish. The notion that people choose the community where they will reside is another instance of the illusion of choice. More often than not we live where we can find work.

University of Toronto

Summer Language Programme

This summer, the University of Toronto will offer a French Language Summer School at Saint-Pierre et Miquelon and an English Language Seminar School at Toronto.

Government-sponsored bursaries will be offered in connection with these programmes.



University of Toronto
Division of University Extension
Continuing Education Programme
119 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A9
(416) 928-2400



Labatt's Blue smiles along with you.



Eleanor Smollet teaches. Anthropology at the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus.

This Magazine is a monthly publication originating in Toronto. It carries a variety of articles every issue of particular interest to progressive people but accessible to all and increasingly widely read.

Correspondence with This Magazine should be addressed to 56 Esplanade Street East, 4th Floor.

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DINNER FOR 4	9.50
Sweet and Sour Spareribs, Chicken Fried Rice, Chicken Chow Mein, Deep Fried Jumbo Shrimps, Chicken Balls with Pineapple, Hot Sauce.	

Engineers used as scabs

LONGUEUIL (CUPI)-- Attempts to use professional engineers as scabs has come under fire from the Quebec Federation of Engineers.

United Aircraft, presently being struck by its 2,600 workers have assigned the engineers to work the equipment normally handled by the strikers.

Yvon C. Dupuis, head of the QFE, charged the engineers are not experienced in handling the equipment, thus putting the lives of the engineers in danger and raising doubts as to the safety standards of the products currently being produced.

Firms working in aeronautics must have their building plans and labour specifications approved by the Federal Minister of Transport, which maintains regular inspections to ensure that production quality levels are being maintained.

A spokesperson for the ministry said a routine inspection was conducted two weeks ago, but another will be held in the next week due to the changes in the means of production since the strike. Inspectors' reports, however, are kept confidential.

The company claims they are maintaining as stringent quality controls as before the strike. The regular inspectors are still at work.

The president of the engineers' federation charged the mobilization was

an arbitrary decision by United Aircraft and added several engineers were threatened with loss of seniority if they refused to work on the assembly line.

The 3-week old strike by members of local 510 of the United Auto Workers is adopting the same militancy shown by the people who won the ten month strike against Firestone in Joliet, Quebec, earlier this month.

Education programs for the strikers and their wives are being held under the direction of Quebec Federation of Labour. A solidarity rally with representatives of the three major Quebec labour bodies has been held.

They also must fight the same repression and antagonisms the Firestone workers did.

Since the strike started Jan. 4, two injunctions have been obtained against the workers by the company. Pickets are limited to three people per gate. The company has been charged with using police as strike breakers, by the mayor of Longueuil, Marcel Robidas. Police moved on strikers Jan. 14.

Negotiations between the company and the union broke down last week. A meeting of both sides with the government labour department ended without a settlement.

The company is claiming the main issue is salaries, where they and the union are apparently only five cents apart. The union is asking \$1.25 an

hour over three years and the company is offering \$1.20.

The workers want voluntary overtime and a cost of living escalator, a clause giving them a raise with every cost of living increase.

Who is United Aircraft? ... The largest manufacturer of airplane parts. United Aircraft is a multinational corporation, which employs 63,849 wor-

kers, with profits totalling \$50.6 million in 1972.

In 1970, the Quebec government gave the company \$5 million in grants. In thanks, the company reduced its number of employees by 6% several months later.

first annual edmonton access catalogue information contest

the edmonton access catalogue is now being compiled for release in late spring. tree frog press is calling on edmontonians and students of the edmonton fact to add their edmonton experience to the wealth of directory information being collected. following is a list of suggested topics:

edmontonians history, legend, customs, tradition, landmarks, colorful characters, natural history or tales of bravery and derring-do.

the city's direction future as choice or line of goods? lifestyles, the edmonton mentality, driving habits as a way of life, oil - or make your own edmonton title.

three prizes of \$25 will go to writers whose entries are selected by the tree frog editorial staff. free catalogues will be awarded to entrants whose work is also used. entries will be judged by the quality of writing, content and of the writer's mind manifest in his work, as well as timeliness, interest and humour. they should be confined to one of three lengths: 100, 750, or 1400 words.

deadline march 15 & please submit your typewritten entry to

first annual edmonton access catalogue information contest
tree frog press 10717 106 avenue edmonton, alberta T5H 3Y9

(PART 2)

Help and stuff

(PART 1 LAST WEEK
AND NEXT WEEK)

Legal Aid

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10006 - 107th Street
429-1608

Legal Aid Society of Alberta
10136 - 100th Street
423-3311

Student Legal Services
Law Centre, U. of A. 432-4241
10348 - 96th Street 424-4106

Sturgeon River Project (single offenders, drug or related charges)
9837 - 86 Avenue
433-4763

Women

Women's Programme Centre
#276, SUB, U. of A.
432-1190

Edmonton Women's Centre
11812 - 95th Street
474-7378

Options For Women
10006 - 107 St. for info,
Anne Lambert, 432-3832

Free Food

Marian Centre
10528 - 98th Street
424-3544

Hope Mission
9904 - 106th Avenue
422-2018

Bissel Centre
9560 - 103A Avenue
423-2285

Family Services Department,
Sally Ann
#2 9656 - Jasper Avenue
424-6924

Operation Friendship
10348 - 96th Street
424-4106

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108th Street
424-5768

Food Co-ops

Scona Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to
6:00 p.m. or so)
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue off 112th Street
Info: Jill Konkin, 439-6783

Incredible Edibles Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to
6:00 p.m. or so)
St. George's Anglican Church
11733 - 87th Avenue
Info: David Stott, 426-0635

Michener Park Co-Op
Info: Patty Hartnegal, 434-7321

SACK
(operates from the Boyle Street
Community Services Co-Op)
10348 - 96th Street
Info: Mark or Joan, 424-4106

Native and Metis

Alberta Metis Association
10348 - 96th Street
424-4103

Canadian Native Friendship Centre
10176 - 117th Street
488-4991

Metis Association of Alberta
#303 10826 - 124th Street
452-9550

Indian Association of Alberta
#203 11710 - Kingsway Avenue
453-3661

Gay

Gay Alliance Toward Equality
P.O. Box 1852
433-8160

Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre
#223 116th Avenue and 34th Street
477-1151

CLASP

439-6561 or 439-6449
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue and 112th Street

Community Day Nursery
9641 - 102A Avenue
424-3730

Downtown Day Care Centre
10031 - 109th Street
424-1793

Glengarry Day Care Centre
13315 - 89th Street
475-2151

Jasper Place Day Care
15608 - 104th Avenue
489-2242

Primrose Place Day Care
85th Street and 95th Avenue
466-3906

Student Union and Community Day Care
8917 - 112th Street
432-1245

Housing

Canative Housing
10176 - 117th Street
488-6131

Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549

Edmonton Housing Authority
10046 106th Street
424-3137

Handicapped Housing Society
10015 - 82nd Avenue
433-4937

Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-Op
#505 10883 Saskatchewan Drive
484-2883

Complaints

Better Business Bureau
5th Floor, 10240 - 124th Street
482-2341

Industrial Claims Consultant
12215 - 135th Avenue
454-5969

Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.
729 Centennial Building
423-2251

Landlord and Tenant Advisory Board
10237 - 98th Street
424-0521

Labour Relations Board (Workers' Com-
plaints)
10808 99th Avenue
429-7451

Political

New Democratic Party
10361-97 St.
429-0797

Communist Party of Canada
#1 9642 - Jasper Avenue
422-4797

Industrial Workers of the World
10315-96 street
429-1887

Progressive Conservative Ass'n of Alta.
9912 - 106th Street
422-6636

Liberal Party
10026 - 105th Street
422-1971

Alberta Social Credit League
9974 - Jasper Avenue
424 - 0568

The Young Socialists
10518 - 82 Avenue
432-7358

The Monarchist League of Canada
2 Wedgewood Crescent
Ottawa, Ontario K1B 4B4

Communist Party of Canada --
Marxist-Leninist
2178, Stn. A

What's happening with POUNDMAKER

This is the second issue in a row that has seen a serious lack of local news in the pages of POUNDMAKER.

This simply means that the paper is not fulfilling its obligation to you, its readers, to provide vital information from an independent perspective concerning events and situations that directly affect you, and us.

The reason for this is quite simple: POUNDMAKER does not have enough staff to produce the type of paper it should be.

Right now POUNDMAKER is operating with a core staff of approximately half a dozen people. There are perhaps a dozen more "extras", people who help or write occasionally. Of these 18 people, better than half are students. With two exceptions the rest work.

All work on the paper is voluntary. Excepting two advertising salesmen, no one on the paper gets any money from the paper whatsoever. The two ad salesmen get a commission on the ads they sell.

Because POUNDMAKER is independent of outside influence, it is also, necessarily, self-sufficient. All of the money needed to publish POUNDMAKER (it runs to an average of approximately \$650.00 per issue) comes from the sale of advertising and subscriptions. Period. POUNDMAKER receives no grants from anyone or any body. Private donations since May 1973 have totalled approximately \$73.00.

Through careful fiscal management and a close watch on the books, POUNDMAKER entered the black for the first time in its history this month. Financially, things are looking up.

But self-sufficiency spills over into areas other than just financial matters.

POUNDMAKER's staff handle every facet of its operation with the exception of actually printing the paper. (No, POUNDMAKER does not have its own printing press; it is printed by Central Web Offset Limited.)

This includes the obvious duties of writing, typing up and laying out the copy (POUNDMAKER's "equipment",



photo by Joe Mochulski

Euphemistically referred to by the staff as our "lay-out room", the spacious closet pictured above is the focal point for the actual production of the paper.

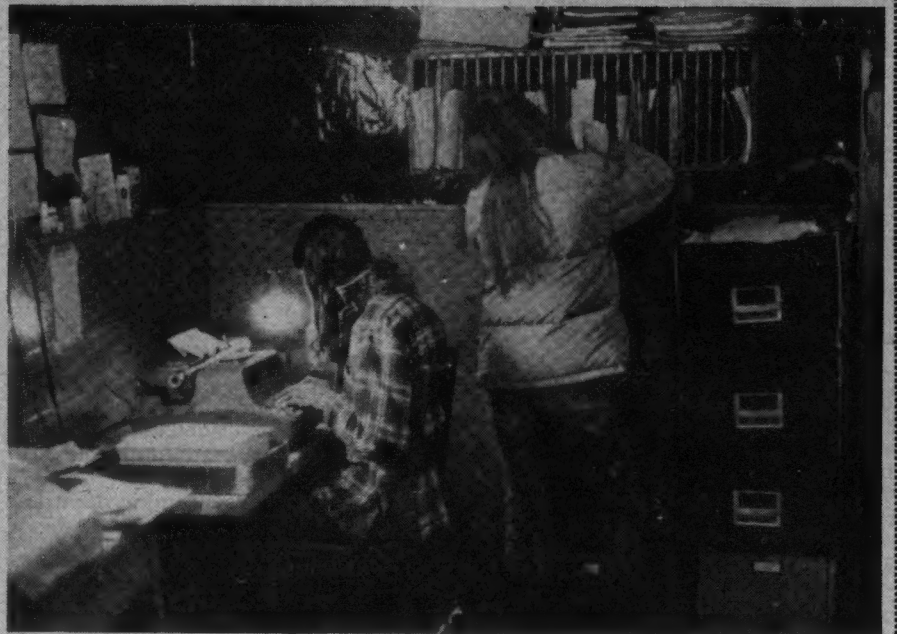


photo by Joe Mochulski

From this very typewriter, situated in our luxurious and well-appointed basement suites, comes almost all of the finished copy on our printed pages, including these words which you are reading right now.

by the way, consists of two IBM typewriters, a cheap, simple and maddeningly inadequate headliner, and some rulers and pencils--in their previous incarnation, our "lay-out tables" served as back doors), and getting photographs when possible. However, it also means distributing the paper to various points right across the city each week. It means collecting money for ads, keeping the books, and balancing the needs and demands of our various creditors. And finally it includes, where possible, getting out and assisting, in whatever way needed, the people we're writing about.

All of which simply cannot be done effectively with the size of staff we have now.

So we're asking, earnestly, for your help.

It doesn't matter if you've never written so much as an announcement in your life before. It doesn't matter if you've never even heard the word "type set" before. These things can be learned--quickly and easily.

What does matter is this: if you feel that what POUNDMAKER has been trying to do is worthwhile, if the maintenance of a free and independent collective press in Edmonton means something to you, then the time has come for you to roll up your sleeves and pitch in.

Come and talk to us. We're in the basement at 11129 - 80th Avenue (about two blocks South of the U. of A. campus). Our phone number is 433-5041. The staff holds a weekly meeting every Monday at 7:30 p.m. to which everyone is invited and quite welcome.

For a year and a half POUNDMAKER has been trying to provide you with information you just would not otherwise get. We hope it has meant something to you. If it has, we're asking for your help. If it hasn't, there's really not much point in continuing POUNDMAKER's existence, is there?